Church. Enjoy wealth by all means, but do not worship—do not sent to it the heart, the will and manortal affections which belong to God. In our public capacity we have public capacity we have public capacity we have the following the follow

cate of Pius IX. nation after nation has leit him to his enemies, protected the ERRORS, CONDEMNED BY THE SYLLABUS, and crippled the Popedom, the shield of the Christian conscience. We see the result. Europe is a very volcano. We have witnessed some of its terrible eruptions. Let us hope the worst is not yet to come. The most popular errors of the day are those condemned by the Syllabus, the last manual of orthodox teaching given to has children by their mialible father. So much the worse for the world. Let us passively tolerate in shence what we cannot change. Religion is the true road to happiness. It cannot have made and to dwarf our manhood. The bravest soldier, most loyal citizen, truest iriend is the best Catholic. He truly gives to Cassar the things that are Casar's and to God the things that are God's. The learned and reverend gentleman was listened to throughout with profound attention, and the eloquent discourse seemed to create a decided impression on the vast congregation. After the sermon mass was resumed, the services concluding shortly after twee o'clock.

LYRIC HALL.

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Frothlugham-Want of Simplicity the Greatest Defect in the American Character—The Municipal Scanduls-The Frauds in the City Government

and the Crime of Abortion. The Rev. Mr. Frothingham was yesterday, according to his wont, eloquent on the social topics of the day. The troubles of the "Boss" and the case of the abortionist-Rosenzweig-furnished him with an opportunity for a sweeping denunciation of our honest city rulers and the women who murder their own offspring. He said:-Simplicity is the esential characteristic of Christ. -His heart was like that of a little child, but the religion of His nation was very complicated. The very rudiments of it had become so complex that it required a subtie mind to interpret its meaning. The ceremonial law was a wilderness itself. Now, Jesus swept all this away and in its place substituted "Love thy neighbor as thyself." That is all that is required. This religion, so perfectly simple, has, in the course of centuries, become incrusted with idle forms d ceremontes. Some years ago there came to this country a Quaker preacher. Imbued with that sweet monotony that characterizes his sect he had nly one thing to say and to preach, and that was-Make your wants few." He meant artificial wants. He never meant to say, Make your nobler wants few, such as charity, honesty, chastity. It was the one lesson he had learned through and through, and all the power of the followers of his sect lay in the adenty with which they have studied the lesson of

sidenty with which they have studied the lesson of fortitude in danger, patience in poverty, cheerfulness in a low estate. Simplicity set

The angels surging in their realistic that it was that made them superior to temptation, and this lesson well learned makes men to be men and women to be women. Simplicity is power, and wherever there is power there is simplicity. Latteness is always complicated. Lately I went into a church in Berlin, now the capital of Germany, the church which is usually attended by the royal family. Its interior and exterior is marked by simplicity. There are no glided cornices in it, no rich carpets, no soft cushions, no painted windows. The floor is perfectly bare; the room is heated by two or three great ugly stoves. There was not a piece of decoration; nothing to attract attention. The box in which the royal family worning thave

ship was screened by a curtain which, when new, night have

COST A SHILLING A YARD.

And yet the heart of religion was in Germany. Protestantism there meant no snow. Luther got as far away from the Roman Catholic Church as he bould, and among this earnest, taitbril people all the shows and trappings of worship were simply impertmence. Next day, on visiting Poisdam, I went to the palace of the Emperor, in whose absence the rooms a c shown to strangers. These rooms are not spacious nor remarkable for costing-ss of furniture. There was the simple bed, where the greatest Emperor now living slept; there was the fable, covered with despatches, a few pictures of battlefields, but absolutely nothing that betokens that this was the residence of the mightlest monarch of Europe. What did he care for costly curtains? He had power, and such a man can be great when everything about him seems it tie. In London I wont to the largest theaire, the one patronized by the aristocracy, where the greatest singers sing, and winch is the centre of dramacle art in the world. There is no theatre, the one patronized by the aristocracy, where the greatest singers sing, and winch is the centre of dramacle art in the world. There is no theatre, in this city so poor in decoration, so mattractive to the eye as this.

THE PEOCLE OF NEW YORK WOULD BE ASHAMED to go to such a place. But here was the best uning, the most noble collection of fashion and beauty, of learning and art. The people went to hear the sweet-

the most noble collection of fashion and beauty, of learning and art. The people went to hear the sweet-set tones that the human voice is capable of—not to see gaudy trappings. Want of simplicity betrays mant of power.

The reverend gentleman continued:—In Germany the people are shut out from politics, and take to theological speculations. In England the masses of the people are likewise excluded from any considerable share in the government; but in America it is exactly otherwise. The American man and woman, boy and girly seed to the considerable share in the government; but in America it is exactly otherwise. The American man and woman, boy and girl and feels and has his being in a state of so-so different that there is no comparison beny so different that there is no comparison be-cen the old and new worlds. In America who are haw makers but the people? Society is not, as Europe, a compact, soud, unchangeable insutu-

tween the old and new worlds. In America who are the law makers out the people? Society is not, as in Europe, a compact, solid, unchangeable institution; in this country society is nothing but what we choose to make it. The demoralization of one demoralizes many; the honesty of one makes many honest. American men and women should not live as English, Irish, German, French and Italian men and women live. It is wonderful how lew there are in this country who feet that they are responsible for the administration of the laws. This is the Germant as something beyond their reach, just in the american who has retired upon a large fortune may be found supping coffee in Paris or suck ag oranges in Piorence. It never occurs to him that for the very reason that he has mune money, and need devote no more care to the getting of it, he has before him the duty of helping his country along by using his time and abilities for the advancement of those necessary and salutary reforms which our society demands, the present theory of hie in this country is one which has been imported from Europe. It is not of native American growth. This theory is glean the glittering things of this world, that life may become showy; make all you can and keep all you have got. There is no power where power is needed, and waen

you have got. There is no power where power is needed, and when

THE CRISIS COMES

the men and women are not there to meet it. In this country a great deal goes a little way and very little goes a great way. The great problems are scarcely touched by the intellectual minds, and when there comes

A GREAT SCANDAL LIKE THAT IN NEW YORK it is difficult to find men to put their shoulders to the wheel. Take the response to the call of Chicago. It was very noble and generous, but the money old not come in as it should have come. The response was not equal to the cry. Here was a great city burned down; the strong man made weak, the weak bowed down in the dust. There was everything to be furnished, not only to clothe the naked, but to response and the naked, but to response and the completion of the people in this city dispensed with the most unnecessary luxures to do it? Very iew. If we practised self-denial to a moderate degree we should have kept all we needed and made others rich, and then we should have had the satisfaction of a good conscience. We Americans ought to live hearer the reality of things.

TAKE A LESSON FROM THOSE YACHTES;
gay pleasure boats they are, beautiful and graceful in shape. Go into their cabins; they are furnished like palaces. See the costly wines there are on include to feast the ladies and gentlemen. But look at these boats as they take their position and strain for the race. See how every line has been made with a view to switness; how provision has been made for conomining every breath of wind. No pennants flying now; he crew of the contrains of the made for conomining every breath of wind.

been made for economizing every breath of wind. No pendants flying now; no crowd of men and women on the deck, Everything in the way of ornament that might impede their speed has been removed. These gay boats bend themselves to the wind and face the elements in their wholest flow and and face the

boats bend themselves to the wind and face the elements in their wildest fury, sweeping on boddy to the mark. We Americans, with all our wester, ought so to live that when the time for racing comes we could depense with many things and enter upon the course. This lack of simplicity is the source of OUR MOST ORIEVOUS SOCIAL EVILS.

It has been no secret that the public administration of our adlarw is honeycomoed with fraud—corruption such as is sometent to make us stand aghast, and make foreigners done twiether our institutions can live. We nit our eyes up with astonishment; but all this is simply the cumination of private dishonesty. How often we hear of clerks with a salary of \$1,000 a year spending \$10,00. The reason why the moral ladignation of our community is not greater now is the knowledge that we are all artificial people—that we try to get all we can. Our caralesaness comes from this very

defect—the feeling that we are not responsible to nobleness—the feeling that we are justified in getting all we can. But there is more evil than many of us are aware of. There are depths of guilt utterly destructive of life—guilt that eats into the soul of life. The crime is so awful, so hemous that I hardly know how to speak of it. It is this very defect in the American character—this superficiality—that has led to the awful evil. Children are costly and money is wanted for dinners and suppers. Bearing children draws upon a woman's strength: may trace lines upon a fair face. Yes, for the sake of these tawdry things, women will murder their own.

Want of simplicity, this defect, so radical, leads women who are not cruel to murder their own children.

women who are not created to hander have dren.

The reverend gentleman here launched forth with a panegyric of Martin Luther and an attack on the Roman Catholic Church, saying, among other remarks on the subject, "lidd Martin Luther make religion poor when, for all the mummeries, for all the painted dolls of the Roman Catholic Church, he substituted salvation by faith?"

THE CHURCH OF THE MOHAWK.

Spirits Above and Spirits Below-Swedenborglanism Feandalized-Internationalism-Astor, Pompeil and the Cesars.

In one of the papers on Saturday an advertise ment appeared announcing an evangelical Sweden-borgian lecture at Mohaws Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Sixteenth street, Yesterday morning a reporter detailed to report the religious serand found a small hall over a gin mill, the domicil of the Evangelists who congregate there. Entering the hall, three old gentlemen in threadbare garments and wearing shock-ingly bad hats were found hugging a stove, unity bad hats were found hugging a stove, vainly striving to keep warm. The conversation was of a varied character. Gent No. 1 descanted upon the corruption of Congress, declared that the Senate was rotten, that its members had stofen thirty million acres of the public domain for railroads in which they were interested, and that Grant was no better for permitting it. Number two howled about the impropriety of allowing individuals to accumulate property, and felt that the world was hastening to a crisis in its affairs.

of allowing individuals to accumulate property, and felt that the world was bastening to a crisis in its affairs.

When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
With wisdom from on high,
and all of God's family live in harmony and love.
Number three expatianted upon Pompell, Julius and Augustus Cæsar, Pompey's sword and buckler, and detailed the intrigues of the passessor of the buckler to establish himself in the confidence of the people. He gave o minute a report of the bargain between Pompey and the other Senators to accomplish the passage of the law to enable individuals to accumulate property that his two hearers wondered whether ne had not been a stenographer during Pompey's political life. He finally elenched the matter by declaring that old Pompey was responsible for all the vicissitudes that men guiler from owing to the piacing of real estate in the hands of the few. Pompey's law had been introduced in England and brought to this country by Englishmen, and the consequence was that Astor was indebted to the dead Pompey for the possession of \$30,000,000 worth of land on Mannattan Island.

Number two then took the lead, and lifting his sanctimonious eyes to the fly-worked calling, exclaimed, "Ilook for great results from the internationals. I expect that Louis Napoleon or some equally sagactous regue will arise and lead the internationals in a revolution to overthrow our entire system of government throughout the world, and give us a united human family.

About his time three or louir more entered the room, when the minister announced that as the audience was so small this (fifth) meeting could not take place. It was subsequently ascertained that these meetings are held under the auspices of a few vice in few. Chauncey Giles' church, in Thirty-flich street, which is one of the most popular churches of the city; but it would be rigust to Swedeniorgians to connect them in any manner with this gabal of religious revolutionists.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

Rev. D. McAllister on the Cause and Cure

of Political Corruption.

A large audience assembled in the First Reform Presbyterian church, in Twenty-eightn street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, last evening to bear the Rev. D. McAllister discourse the above subject. It may be well to mention the fact that Mr. McAllister is the Secretary of the National Association of the Amendment of the Constitution, whatever that may

said that the greatest punishment the Lord could well bestow upon a nation was political corruption, such as we are now suffering from, said he, it has been said that any man who occupies a public position is one of three characters. He is either grossly incompetent, is a demagogue or

acters. He is either grossly incompetent, is a demagogue or HE IS A SCOUNDREL.

This sweeping charge was, he thought, doubtless an exaggeration, but, nevertheless, there was some truth in it. The cause of so much corruption in our governmental affairs was the absence of religious principles in its foundation. Nations are held bound under the moral law as given in the Bible to acknowledge 60d. He had had recently a conversation with an entor of one of New York's most innuential papers, who had refused to publish a card he sent him, and in speaking of this moral law as taught by the Bible, said editor remarked—using the language of an illustrious individual long since departed—that "If the Bible told him to hang a man he would say hang the Bible." That's it; If the Bible don't teach to suit my particular views I will content of the sent him as sentiment, the divine thought, to suit my particular views I will condemn it. This sentiment, the divine thought,
was the ruling one with the majority
of our public men. The libbe, he asserted, was the
fountain of all law and government, and when a
State recognizes this fact it will have
A MODEL GOVERNMENT.

In the earlier years of our existence as a government this fact was acknowledged. The Declaration
of Internation was a

In the earlier years of our existence as a government this fact was acknowledged. The Declaration of Independence was a declaration of Independence, and at the same declaration of dependence to God. A little later, when the convention met to frame the constitution, it sat and transacted business for five weeks without once calling upon God through prayer, and when denjamin Franklin offered a resolution providing for prayer at the opening of each session it was deleated, but three or four members voting for it. Men, nowadays, when they accept public office, think at once that they need no longer care for relixious or even for moral restraints. He was not in favor by any means of uniting the Charch and the State, but he was in favor of uniting the State with religion. We need to have wrought into the minds of the American people the conviction that we owe our allegiance to God. It this is accomplished then we shall begin to see the light; but until we as a nation call upon God and recognize thim as the ruler of the universe we shall continue to grope in the carkness.

In conclusion, the speaker said we must elect religious men to office if we wished to escape corruption.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Rev. H. W. Beecher on Young Men, Maidens and Children.

Rev. A. W. Bartlett, of Chicago, at the Taberna clo-Lessons of the Conflagration-Opening Services of St. Barnabas Chapel by Bishop Littlejohn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

A Plea for Human Nature-A Dash at the Woman Question-Mr. Beecher Goes Nut-ting and Keeps Out the Devil.

Mr. Beecher preached a wide-awake sermon yes terday morning, stopping with an air of resignation at "secondly", when he had notes up to "sixthly," but putting a vast deal ot sound doctrine about men, women and children under the two heads. His text was, "Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation; for the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak." After saying that man has two natures that should be developed harmonionsiy, as a tree develops at the same time root and branches, he adirmed that Christ nowhere teaches that the pleasures of the senses are wicked if indulged in with moderation and self-control Son of Man came eating and drinking. He lived just as the people lived round about him. We find him going with the poor as if He was poor, and going with the rich as if He was rich. We do not find that He ever made riches, as such, a matter for blame. He ate what they are and drank what they drank. We do not find that He commanded the disciples to despise or set aside the ordinary comforts of the time in which

they lived. But He placed the these things in the inward instead of the outward. These things are to build up the inward manhood. "Is not the life more than meat?" "A man's life." he says, "consisteth not in the things which he possesseth." His life is back of all these things. There's an aim and an end higher than ambition, or power or riches. It should be the aim of every man to increase in AiRiself the power and

fineness of manhood, so that he may be prepared to live in another sphere, without the fiesh. If we try to live for this nigher life we shall find a perpetual conflict with ourselves and with the world; we must meet resistance from within and without, and so there are continual precepts given to us, such as would be given to a soldler, "Watch—keep on thy armor." This morning I shall consider some of the difficulties and disadvantages that spring from our bodily condition in our attempt to build this inward manhood. The philosophy of human nature is very little understood. Men are told to do this and to do that, but they are not told how, and they waste life in trying to accomplish impossibilities. They try to smother those great primal forces that belong to nature and cannot be extinguished, thank dod. If a man desires to do this it is absolutely impossible. These great basilar forces carry in them the vitality and the power of the whole. If you are to be a Christian and begin with large forces of passion and will you can use these forces, but you can never take them away. There runs by a man's door a thundering brook, a lazy, rollicking brook. He will take it away. Can he? No, not while the clouds feed it. In a bilter moment he says, "I will make it work for me;" and so the dam is built, and the mill is built, Goodne s has been considered insipid. Why? Because men instead of putting their force into their religion try to k il the force in themselves, to ignore it. What needs more temper or more combativeness than the attempt to build up a spiritual manhood in this world—so full of obstacles, of floods, of wickedness, of wild beasts of passion. It is by these basilar powers that man controls nature. A man that has none of these powers is like a man with the bones taken out of nim—what is left is of great value, but of little use. Nobody so much as the Christian needs

What we are fighting for needs push and perseverance and pluck. You are trying to be a Christian and so you think you must be meek, and if you feel that you love praise you must watch yourself and coniess. You sweet, dear fool, let your love of praise be guided and not taken out. If your child is fond of praise, praise him; not for his curly hair, but for something good that he does. If he is tempted to tell a he, and tells the truth, praise him for that. It has been said that ministers' children are the

the pril's grandchildren.

I don't believe that, but I do believe that some good people try to bring up their children so exquisitely that when the children go out for themselves they have no self-control, and are immediately bankrupt. Let children make mistakes and learn by their mistakes. Just in proportion as a child is worth anything he is foll of force, and it must have an outlet. The damnation of thousands of young men is in bringing the ful, fresh power of youth to the city, with no work for an outlet. They soon find something to do. O, the slaughter of young men! My heart is sick and heavy. Occupation—work that uses you, that fills you, is your salvation. Tarer is nothing more dangerous than an educated community with nothing to do. There are thousands of

who do not work. No douot God intended that men and women should marry. But in the inequalities of the present condition of society many women cannot be married. If these women are in leeble health of have little force there is not much trouble; but I don't wonder that the bold ea.1e-like natures fret in their limits and detest like, or that the great hearts dash themselves out in waste. There must be outlet for these immense forces, or society will go on getting worse and worse to the end.

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

formerly of Brooki n, took the place of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage at the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning, and preached an interesting sermon. In his prayer, previous to the discourse, he altuded to the Unicago calamity, and prayed to God to remem-

and aid its people to reconstruct it; to remember the poor, homeless, fatheriess and down-trodden, and be especially with those who were made suo The reverend gentleman then took for his text

part of the thirty-fifth verse of the sixth chapter of st, John:-"And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life." The words of Jesus in the text were used figuratively, as it was tarough Hun we lived and had our being. The body of man always required recuperation, for it was lax and constantly needed air and nourishment. Laziness and over action were alike cruel. The lazy man was action were alike cruel. The lazy man was likened to some fruit which had been stung by an insect. Instead of being of line quality it was tainted and its goodness destroyed. So it we should send our son of an errand and he should lotter atong the way we would become impatient, as God becomes impatient with the indolent. Over action over exertion was equally as bad. We should conform to the laws of God. On Monday morning, while

over exertion was equally as sade. We should conform to the laws of God. On Monday morning, while

The pirk was radic of the Conformal of the Church?" "No," he replied, "I have opened it alleady, and they can get the wounded and suffering in it." They could get more of Jesus Christ inside and they should lay in there. The church was handsonely uphoistere; the seats fluely cushload; but that was so much the better. To have kept cultaide and called prayer me tangs in the open sir at such a time would have had no errect. The physical as well as the spiri usl wants of face people required attention, he then almost on the manufaction of men to amass great wealth; men who put one hundred ons upon a subject that could only bear ninety; men who put more strain upon the machinery in their actories than it could bear, or put three layis more upon the catgut than it could stand and snaps it asunder. It showed that, by over work or ambition, a man could break his body to pieces in no time. Overwork was the greatest cut so these great cities, when a man had accumulated ten thousand dolars some years ago he was satisfied; he felt that he had enough, but in these inter days in re was no limit, but in these inter days in re was no limit. years ago he was satisfied; he felt that he had enough; but in these inter days in re was no limit to mea's ambition in the accumulation of weith. Our lives should be harmont us and in accordance with the Divine law. Jesus brought the bread of physical life that all life should be a luxury. It was the

physical life that all life should be a luxury. It was the

MORAL BEGINNING OF THE LIFE
thereafter, and men wanted Jesus to teach them how to live here. Jesus mad been recerted to as the physician to heat the sick, as the surgeon to set a brotten once, as the surgeon to set a brotten once, as the surgeon to lead the lost traveller to a place of shelter; but to look to God only in time of distess was most contemptible. If we could find a rice upon the earth so lost that they and no bread to eat, we would wonder upon what they ied. Should we not wonder when we found men who did not live upon Cartistian faith?

At the close of the sermon flev. Mr. Ta mage invited the members to remain, as he was destrous of getting their permission to self the church formerly occupied by them. The meeting was subsequently held, and it was resolved to self it.

ST. BARNABAS CHAPEL.

Opening Service Yesterday - Sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Littl John.

The new Protestant Episcopal chapet of St. Barna-bas, at Bushwick avenue and Kossuin place, was opened for divine worship yesterday morning. There were no special services on the occasion. The church is a pretty little wooden structure, about ninety-five by thirty-five feet and in the Gothic style. It will seat probably about five hundred persons. The interior is taste fully decorated and the furniture neat. St. Barnabas chapel is connected with the parish of St. James, and the expenses will be met by the voluntary offerings of the people from Sunday to Sunday. Rev. Wubur F. Watkins Is the minister in charge. There was a very large congregation present in the chapel yester lay morning. Leiore the services commenced every seat was occupied, and the peo-ple who came later fixed the aisles and vestibules.

Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn preached the sermon, Rev. Mr. Mathews, Rev. Charles Homer, rector of St. James', and several other clergymen participated in the services.

Bishop Littlejohn's text was from the eleventh verse of the third chapter of st. Faul's frist episite to the Corinthnais—For other Jonadation can no man lay than that is laid, when is Jesus Christ." on the Corintinais—For other Jonadation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

in constructing a building, the fashop said, the foundation was of necessity hat first because every other part of the structure must rest upon it. If the foundation be badly hato, or if the material out of which it is had be imperfect, the whole building is insecure. To the foundation, then, the vigitance of the builder must be discosed. It was the custom of the Scriptures to compare spiritual with natural things. So in this case a house has many parts, but it rests upon one foundation. It is sold or weak, according to what it stands upon. It is the said with the fource of the living God. Now, of this visible habitation, this temple, this house, the words of St. Paul, by the inspiration of the Holy choost, declared Jesus Christ to be the alone foundation. In all ages and in all places it rests eathery, not in part, but entirely upon little. He books it together, it gives to the cohere.

CHRISTIANS AT CORINTII,

Bishop, Little the continues, and been, divided,

couere,

Christians at corinte,

Rishop Luticiona coatinued, had been divided.

They may begun to organize nader opposing leaders.

There were preachers among them whom they admired, and others whom they distince. In the streets and in the family checker rivat cries were everywhere heard, "I am for Pauli" "I am for Apolins." Ac., and in this way the Lord Jesus had well high dropped out of their minds. It was at this critical juncture in the history of the Church in Corinth that I rand wrole that letter of which the citex formed a part. It was very plan and went straight to the point, assounding not merely in artispanent, not merely in statement of daying train, but in rebuke also. He showed that all were but working and the common edifice of the faith, and that they the workingh were as nothing compared unto the work itself. The Bishop standing compared unto the work itself. The Bishop standing compared unto the work itself. The Bishop standing compared that knowledge which is to save us and make us CHRISTIANS AT CORINTH,

wise unto eternal life. He has the foundation of our actual acceptance with God. He has the foundation of the life of righteousness in the son! If he were all these, then there followed one more inference—Jesus was the foundation, not only of these things as applied to the individual soul, but he was of necessity the foundation of the collected body of sonis that have been redeemed, and even the Church. He was the corner stone of its visible organization, of its ordinances and of its worship. He was the head over all things of his Church, because the Church was his body. His household. If he were all these to the Church he promised to be all these to the end.

THE MORMON CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.

The Branch Mormon church of Williamsburg was largely attended yesterday by Saints and Gentiles, the latter being curious to hear what might be said in relation to the troubles in the Church. Elder Searles directed the services, assisted by Elders Wentworth and Hart and other Saints. In his opening prayer Elder Searles made a pathetic appeal to the Throne of Grace in favor of the Prophet Brigham, closing thus:—"O, God of Israel, save thy Prophet Brigham, and put his enemies into the hole that they are digging for him. Amen." The built of the congregation responded, "Amen, amen." Elder Wentworrn exhorted his hearers to stand by their faith and endure persecutions, if necessary.

by their faith and endure persecutions, if necessary.

Elder Harr said that he belonged to the Branch Church, in Dover, England, and hearing there that the Saints in the valley might have to fight against the Gentiles, he came over to take a hand in; but finding that there was no work for him to do ne had concluded to go home immediately. He concluded by advising the Saints to fight if God or his Prophet ordered them to do so, and to keep quiet if they received orders to that effect.

It was announced that Elder Stanes, the General Agent for the Church in the East, would depart for his mountain home to-day.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolutionary Disturbances and Church Combinations Against the Governments.

Guatemalan Action Against the Clerical Forces-Material Progress Through Internal Peace-The Spanish Naval Demonstration Off Aspinwall-Action of the United States Minister-Hopes for the Cuban Cause-Politics and Murder in Peru-The Railroad Works, Their Extent and Direction.

By the steamship Henry Chauncey, Captain Gray, at this port yesterday, we received the following reports from the HERALD special correspondents in Central and South America, supplying ample and interesting details of the latest telegraph advices to hand from the different republics.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Executive Triumph Over the Church Party Hevolutionists.
PANAMA, Oct. 20, 1871.

The steamships Honduras and Montana arrived

here this morning from Central America. In Guatemala President Garcia Granados went out and met the clerico-revolutionary forces at Santa Rosa, and succeeded in defeating them so completely that they are not likely to become again formidable to the government. The friendly feeling now existing between the governments of Salvador and Guatemala reacts favorably for both, and, mutually supporting each other, gives time to reorganize both republics. The liberal government now being adopted in Salvador makes it very clear that the existence of a despotic Jesuit-directes system being again established in the former would be a continual menace to a liberal sys-

quintal in weight, when the excess will be taxed in the terms above mentioned.

From La Opinio a of San Salvador it would appear that the National Construent Assembly, by a considerable majority, has decided that ex-president Duenas shail be tried by the Senate of the next Legislature and kept in prison till then.

Religious liberty for all sects has been declared by the Convention, and lorei press an now worship God according to their conscience.

The opinion of the Salvador press seems to be that to at republic ough to aid Guatemala in getting rid of the former absolutes of her institutions, as well as throughout all Central America.

The committee to which the bill on the constitution was referred in its report has recommended several important reforms.

It recommends that foreigners who marry or settle in the country should be allowed entire liberty, even if they become naturalized, to go or remain and even be eligible for public employments.

COLOMBIA.

Spanish Naval Demonstration Off Aspinwall-Demands of King Amadeus' Officer-Cuban Politics as a Source of Trouble.

PANAMA, Oct. 20, 1871.
The Spanish man-of-war ship Tornado has made her appearance again at Aspinwaii. The poor Virginius lays up in a mangrove swamp, and looks like a hare niding from her purser. According to the Diario Official and other newspaper organs Captain Navarrete, of the Tornado, asks that the Virginius should be given up to him, or that the authorities should take means to impede her being able to continue exercising acts of hostility against Spain The State authorities repiled that they could not do that, but would see that the neutrality of

Colombia in the Cuban struggie was respected.

Mr. Perry, the United States Consulat Aspinwall, came forward manfully and defied either the government or the Torpado to meddle with the Virginius at their peril, that her papers were in due

He dared any one to touch her. In fact, it would be the best thing that could happen for the Cuban cause should Captain Navarette show his bravery and Spanish gallantry by dragging the Virthe flag of "Uncie Sam." I am afraid the paval lne nag of "there sain." I am alraid the haven Dons of the new liberal King of Spain will not give the Cuban patriots such a chance in having such a powerful backer as the United States drawn thus into the quarrel.

General Huribut, our Minister in Bogota, fully

sustains Mr. Perry In all he has done, and directs him, if the Spaniards attempt to touch the Vi-ginia, to at once notify the Commander of the United States West India squadron of the fact and

United States West India squadron of the fact and let him act in the matter.

The arrival of the United States steamers Nipsic at Aspinwall and of the Monican in the Bay of Panama are anxiously looked for by all American residents. The presence of a man-oi-war has a wonderful tranquidizing effect on all, government and people.

State Pauperization.

Bogota, though the capital of a great confederation of so-called sovereign states, is in a state of great poverty. The national treasury is always on the border of emptiness. The lecangs of the government there are of the most bitter nature against the Panama Railroad Company for not being able to go on with their promised sum of \$250,000 a year, and the government has ordered a suit to be commenced here against the representative of the company, to recover \$56,250, the sum now due for the quarter which has transpired. I don't see well what the company can do. These people have the railroad and other property of the company under their thumb.

Religious Agitation.

thumb.

RELIGIOUS AGITATION.

There happens to be awing at the capital of Colombia a Protestant missionary, the Rev. Mr. Walace. The committee for the direction and inspection of the primary school system appointed Mr. Wallace a district school visitor. A cry was set up by the ultra-catholic party that the Church was in larger from the presence of a Protestant visitor in tanger from the presence of a Protestant visitor in the schools. Mr. Wallace seeing this sent in his resignation; but the board would not accept it, and begged him to remain to aid them with his know-

ledge and experience; that all Colombians were not ianatics.

UNITED STATES DIPLOMACY SUCCESSPUL.

Official information has just been received by Consul Perry at Aspinwall with date from Bogota of the 7th instant, from which it seems that the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Colombia has disapproved and annulled the action taken by the State authorities at Panama respecting the vessel Virginius. Tals decision of the general government was come to before the despatches of Mr. Perry had reached the United States Minister, who forthwith proceeded to thank the Colombian government for its prompt action in the matter. Mr. Perry's course is then fully endorsed by his own Mulister and the Colombian government. The United States Consul having decided the vessel to be a bona fide American merchant vessel, the reply which the State authorities ought to have made to the commander of the Spanish war ship Tornado was plain and ought to have been prompt and decisive. There is now little chance of the Tornado's returning a third time to Aspinwall on a similar errand.

The sympathizers with the Cuban patriots are rather disappointed that the Tornado did not afford a casus belli between Spain and the United States of America.

Letter of the United States Minister.

Letter of the United States Minister. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,) BOGOTA, Sept. 27, 1871. (CHARLES ERASMUS PERRY, United States Consul,

Bogota, Sept. 27, 1871.

CHARLES ERASMUS PERRY, United States Consul, Aspinwall:—

Sir.—I have received your despatch No. 19, dated September I, 1871, in relation to the Tornado and the demand of her captain for the surrender of the Virginius and the documents enclosed. I suppose the Virginius has been used by the Cuban revolutionists and their friends, although I have no report about her. This, of course, entities the Spanish navy to capture ner, if they cao, in Spanish waters and in the act of contraband. It gives, however, no right to examine, detain or in any way molest the ship ou the high sens or in a neutral port. The demand of the Shanish officers is, therefore, absurd upon its face, and cannot be entertained for a moment. If she is a piratucal ressel in the true meaning of the term, it is your duty as the representative of the United States to detain her and rurn her over to our naval officers, to be tried in the United States. As I feel perfectly certain that the phrase 'piralical" is merely Spanish exaggeration, and as you report the papers of the Virginius in regular form, you are completely justified in notifying the Spanish commander that he meddles with her at his, eril.

If he should do so, which I very much doubt, you will at once report the facts to the Department of State and also to the commanding officer of our west India squadron, that he may take the proper action. I await with much interest the conclusion of the affair. Your obedient servant.

Minister Resident United States of America.

HONDURAS.

The Opening of the Interoceanic Railroad-An Indian Revolutionist.

The Honduras papers abound in details of the opening of a portion of the Interoceanic Railroad, which has already been announced. The news which has already been announced. The news columns are filled with letters of travellers and reporters, and among the advertisements we observe that the line is open "for the conveyance of goods and passengers from Puerto Cabelles to Pie de la Cuesta." That is on the 10th of June. And on the 1st of July a further portion is to be opened, viz., to San Pedro.

According to advices from La Union and Amapaia to the 1th eptember the Indian Garcia has reappeared and continues his depredations in Chointeca, and had even beaten a party of government troops.

The Election Canvass and Public Peri!-Aristocracy and Naked Democracy.

LIMA, Oct. 13, 1871. Nothing is spoken of in this usually quiet city but the elections which are to take place the day after to-morrow. Since the independent governmental existence of this country no electoral campaign has been so hotly contested as that through which we have just passed; never have so many competitors entered the list, and to the credit of the country, with the single exception of volcanic Arequipa, the struggle has been conducted peaceably. classes of society dread the day of trial; passions are inflamed and ready for the spark; revolvers and knives are in demand, and we shall esteem our-selves more than fortunate if the day passes without extraordinary riots. [Telegram advices of later date to the HERALD reported the occurrence of

directes system being again established in the lofmer would be a continual menace to a liberal system, either in Salvador or any other of the States of
Central America.

The Jesuit Fathers, who were expelled from Guatemaia and took reluze in Nicaragua, still remain
there. I notice, however, that the opinion of the
press of that republic is that they should be employed in civilizing the Mosquito Indians. These
sand Mosquito Indianas wish to be independent of
Nicaragua and set up a government for themselves;
but whether they want a republic or hanker after
another "King of Mosquitia" I bave yet to find out.

The little republic of Costa Rica shows every
mark of renewed energy and progress, now that Mr.
Henry Mengs Reith, who is a greed and last reckoning among their host the
higher portion of society, and the second relying
upon the negroes, mostizoes and banditil generally.
The little republic of Costa Rica shows every
mark of renewed energy and progress, now that Mr.
Henry Mengs Reith, who is a greed with the building of the railroad to the Atlantic, has really begun
the works at Atlageia.

Before leaving san Jose for New York Mr. Keith
gave a splendid banquet to the President, Cabinet
Ministers, Diplomatic Corps and some sixty people
of the leading men in costa Rica.

The Costa Rica government has decreed that all
goods redisembarked on the mole of Punia Arenas
after the st of November next shall pay ben cents
per quintal, and all goo is exported by way of said
mice live cents per quintal. Passengers and their
luggage to be free, unless the latter exceeds a
quintal in weight, when the excess will be taxed in
the terms above mentioned.

SAN SALVADOR.

From La Ominio or any other of the States of
Coursequenty is street collisions.]

A few words of explanation regarding this disagreeable anticipation. In Lima the principal
freat and last reckoning among their host the
higher portion. In Lima the principal
freat antagonists are Prado, Echenlque and Ureta;
the first and last reckoning among their host t street collisions.] apprehended. By a law of the land the govern ment is strictly prohibited from having armed men in the voting precincts. This naturally adds fuel to the flame, since the force of police now on duty in this city is not sufficiently strong to battle against such an infuriated multitude as will certainly be on hand in those dangerous moments. That pistols

active requisition and use there is no doubt.

All of the candidates I have mentioned have signified their intention to use force if necessary. Their "advanced guards" are formed of the mos desperate and reckless adherents, led on by men noted for their bravery and unscrupulousness. Such is the cheerful view people here take of the probable events of Sunday next.

THE CANDIDATES AND PLATFORMS. The chances of success, if the election is con-ducted fairly, are decidedly in Prado's favor; but as such a length of time has elapsed since the state of political feeling in the republic has been accurately ascertained, nothing definite can be relied

The military candidate, General Echenique, 14 very powerful in certain districts, especially in Lima, where, as has before been remarked, he numbers the "snoulder-hitters" and "rib-perforators" among his champions; but in the great deof the South and North Prado is decidedly to the present view the most formidable.

Ureta, representing another shade of the civil party with Pardo, has also a respectable number of supporters. Some persons who have had opportunities for studying the question thoroughly assert that the superiority of any particular candidate will not be decisive, but will throw the solution of the victory into the hands of Congress. In this case Prado again appears to be the probable con-queror.

the victory into the hands of Congress. In this case Prado again appears to be the probable conqueror.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

The important public works now under the direct tion of Mr. Henry Meiggs throughout the republic are being pushed forward with redoubled activity and success. The great problem of labor supply is the only one which presents difficulties of any consideration, yet Mr. Meiggs conceives that he has solved it by the arrangement made for the introduction of free Chinese. The Chilean workmen, who have formed hitterio the mass of the human propelling power on the lines, have latterly proved to be rather an impediment, owing to the absurd restrictions placed upon their departure from Chile by the government of that republic and the irredeemable character of the men themselves. Deserting at the first opportunity, dying by hundreds from their senseless exposure to unnecessary dangers and confirmed habits of intoxication and immorabity, these peones have caused an amount of trouble barely compensated for by the assistance they afforded. Already the Chinese are arriving, and the promise of improvement is well based.

The great railway of the Oroya, connecting Callao and Lima with the Peruvian headwaters of the Amizon, is being rapidly advanced, extending aiready far into the enemy's country; for certainly the enormous grante and trap-rock mountains of the first chain of the Andes may be termed the natural foes of civilization and engineering progress. On this line forly-six miles are aiready traversed by the locomotive, fifteen are ready for ironing, leaving seventy-five miles to completed within three years from the present time.

From Arequipa to the city of Puno, situated on the borders of the Peruvian inland sea, Lake Titicaca, a distance of 25 miles, 100 are now graded, and the rails, arriving constantly, are being lain. With the exception of some isolated difficulties this line does not offer the same obstacles as the Groya, and it is estimated that two years more will witness its completion.

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The shorter railway, from the port of Ilo to the city of Moquequa, sixty one miles in the interior and passing shrough the great wine producing section of the south of Peru, will be thrown open for traffic witnin n.ne months.

The road in the north leading from Pacasmayo, a point on the coast, to the historic town of Cajamarca—a region noted for its mineral wealth—is not behind its sisters of the south in advancement. The works are rapidly progressing, and the labors

ledge and experience; that all Colombians were not on the extensive mole are under the direction of

con the extensive mole are under the direction of stilful engineers.

MURDER.

Lima, formerly so unenv.able in her reputation as the scene of barbarous markers and assassinations, had, up to the past, week, been endeavoring to throw a veil over the past; but an event occurred here upon the 25th uit, which caused the utmost excitement and dismay. Dr. Gallagher, an old and respected resident of the city, was returning at an early hour of the evening to his house, situated in the very heart of the city, when he was set upon by two men in disguise, and before assassins, evidently in the employ of some enemy of the victim, walked off quietly without attempting plunder, and the police arrived at the spet some fen minutes after the occurrence. The most active steps were taken by the government and the municipal authorities for the discovery and apprenension of the instigators and perpetrators of the crime, but as yet without success. There appears to be no doubt as to the motives of the murderers, as Dr. Gallagher had that very day gained a most important law suit by which a prominent family of Lima was most seriously affected.

Another sensation was the robbery from the Bank of Feru of over fifty thousand dollars in oils. The directors of the bank, carelessiy enough, had been in the habit of handing over large quantities of new bills to a firm of Rhaodraphers in the city for the purpose of having the fact stante of the enecessary signatures impressed thereon. One of the employes of these ithographers quietly abstracted a portion of the package last sent to the office, distributed the bills among his friends, rapidiy converted them into gold and jewels, and disappeared. His accompiles have been secured, but the citer actor is doubtless far away. The bank recovered about half of the meet strom the persons who received it in good faith, as the signatures of director and inspector duly appear on the bills. The loss is quite heavy.

Firs coollis Trade.

From the 13th of Junnary to the 19th of June of this year thirteen sh

China, losing but one man out of the 641 taken of board.

THE CRURCH.

Reference was made in in last despatch to the impopularity of the Papal delegate to Peru, on account of the active part he took in the recent political disturbances. To such a degree was this animosity carried that the standing committee of Congress addressed a representation to the government inquiring as to the truth of a report that the delegate received a salary from the Executive. Before the minister of the interior could make a reply Monsenor Vennuttelli published the correspondence held with the Foreign Office on the subject, from which it appeared that the government actually conferred a pension of \$6.00 a month upon him; but the delegate, convinced that it would be discontinued, a topied the prudent measure of declining any further pecuniary favors, and returned to the Treasury the money he had already received. The disclosure of the singular fact that a diplomatic representative accepted a salary from the government to which he was accredited did not operate in favor of the Apostolic dignitary. dignitary.

CHILE.

The New Government-Destructive Fire. Prederico Errazuriz was inaugurated President of Chile with great pomp on the 18th of October. His Capinet consists of Eulopo Altimarano, Secretary of State; Camuo E. Cobo, Minister of Finance; Abdon Clinentes, Minister of Justice and Religion; Ambai Pinto, Minister of War and Marine. These are all members of the clerical party. The national festivities were greatly interrupted

by heavy showers of rain.

A great fre took place in Valparaiso, near Plaza Municipali iad, which destroyed over half a million dollars' worth of property. A strong north wind blowing at the time threatened the entire destruction of the business part of the town. The subsideace of the wind and the efforts of the firemental that the threatened the town.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

Three Men of Savannah, Ga., Probably Murdored by a Band of Black Assassins-Their Bodies Hidden and the Murderers at Large-A Faithful Negro, Stonewall Jackson, Gives Information of the Bloody Dead.

SAVANNAII, Ga., Oct. 23, 1871. The rumors which agitated the city tast evening to the effect that three of our citizens had been murdered, yesterday morning, across the porder in South Carolina, proved to be too norribly true. The three persons supposed to be murdered were well known in Savannah, and the excitement produced by the report of their horrible butchery has become very intense. The victims are Mr. Louis H. De Montmollin, Mr. W. A. Kent and Mr. Henry Siyer, and the circumstances of the murder are as fol Mr. De Montmollin is the owner of a rice planta

tion in South Carolina, near the Savannah and Charleston Ratiroad bridge, about fourteen miles above this city, and it appears that last year ne rented it to a Mr. Zetler, formerly of Effingham first in the ground, and in this race the fighting is | county, Georgia. It is said that Mr. De Montmollin this year notified Mr. Zeller that he wished him to vacate the premises, which Zetter refused to do, and that they thereupon had a violent quarrel, Zetler was informed that he would be forced to leave. Another account says that De Montmollin stated to his tenant that he must not subjet the place or any part of it to negroes. Zetler, it is said, paid no attention to either notice, and acted as if the place were his own. The dif-ficulty grew out of an attempt on the part of the owner to enforce his demand. thing over a week ago De Montmoliin went to the plantation and forcibly ejected Zetler and a number of negroes whom he had employed in cultivating rice. In that neighborhood there is no magistrate! court, and a number of negroes agreed to remain and work for De Montmollin on the same terms as they had made with Zetier. As soon as quiet and order seemed to be restored De Montmollin returned to Savannah. Three or four days ago, however, the negroes who had abandoned the plantation with Mr. Zetler decided to return and drive off their compantons who remained to work for De Montmollin. As soon as the latter named gentleman heard of this intended attack he immediately left the city, accompanied by Mr. W. A. Kent and Henry Siyer, and there being no house on the plantation, they en camped in an old

CONFEDERATE RIPLE PIT,
which they proceeded to repair and strengthen in order to resist an attack should the negroes attempt to make one. And subsequent events proved that their precautions were really needed. The story of the murder is told by a colored man named Stone-

their precautions were really needed. The story of the murder is told by a colored man named Stonewall Jackson, one of De Montmollin's servants. It seems that this man was in camp with his employer and his companions on Saturday night, and early Sunday morning he went down to the river to catch some sish for breakfast. While thus occupied yesterday morning he heard a ROAR OF MUSKERRY in the direction of the camp, where he had left the three white gentlemen sleeping. He says that from the noise made by the discharge of the guas he is of the impression that there were at least one hundred shots fired. Hasening immediately to the shore, Stonewall intended going to the camp, but by the time he had walked a lew yards he heard such a snouting and cursing that the other negroes were looking for him, he returned to the river bank and concealed himself in the busines.

From his place of refuge he neard the commingled shouts, cheers and curses, and soon after about two hundred blacks passed, bearing air. Siyer on a litter and guarding Mr. De Montanollin and Mr. Kent, who were profusely bleeding from their wounds. They carried these men some distance down the river, and, after placing them in a boat, the negroes separated, some of them returning towards the rive pit; the others, jumping into a number of small boats, rowed out of sight down the river. A few hundred yards below the place where the negroes took the boats the river makes a bend to the northeast. From this point to where Jackson was concealed could be heard the cheers of the murderers, and the words "Go to Builfton," from which it is inferred that Mr. De Montmollin and his companions were carried to that place, but for what purpose it cannot be known—unless, perhaps, to bury them in some out-of-the-way place.

When this party of assassins were out of sight Jackson came out from his hiding place, and going up the river some distance he found a boat and pulled himself across to Purysburg. He was accompanion the Carolina side, and when the steamer Rosa made the l

Mr. Henry Slyer, supposed to be killed, is about twenty-two years of age. He is well known in this city and was very highly esteemed.